

L 10799-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3000793

groups: 1) high-energy protons and electrons recorded by the Geiger counter, 2) electrons of about 100 Kev; and 3) electrons of the order of 1--10 Kev. No observable correlation appears to exist among these groups. Isoline contours in earth coordinates are given for groups 1 and 2 showing their energy distribution over the South Atlantic region, where intensity was maximum. These data are in the 650-km altitude region and show that the coordinates of maximum intensity areas shifted with succeeding passes of the satellite. Some possible explanations for this shift are suggested, which are postulated on the lifespan of the particles relative to satellite orbit time. In equatorial latitudes at a 200--400-km altitude the Geiger count did not average over 1.8 pulses/sec. In contrast, the Geiger count recorded by Kosmos-5 in the vicinity of apogee (1600 km) exceeded 1500 pulses/sec and showed a strong periodicity with satellite rotation, indicating that these high-energy particles are trapped in the geomagnetic field and moving normal to its lines of force. Group 3 electrons, which were sporadic in appearance and located mainly in the polar latitudes, varied in intensity proportionally with altitude. The retarding of the satellites due to particle friction at the perigees (200 km for Kosmos-5) was noted to be less than for the 1958 sputniks, which indicates less

Card 2/3

L 10799-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3000793

geomagnetic activity during the present observations (April-May 1962):  
Orig. art. has: 10 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki atmosfery AN SSSR (Institute of the Physics of  
the Atmosphere, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 31Jan63

DATE ACQ: 21Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SP, AS

NO REF SOV: 010

OTHER: 010

CB/um

Card 3/3

ACC NR: AP6018913

SOURCE CODE: UR/0203/66/006/003/0424/0429

AUTHOR: Dzhordzhio, N. V.

ORG: Institute of Physics of the Atmosphere, AN SSSR (Institut fiziki atmosfery AN SSSR)

TITLE: A study of soft electrons and ions on the satellite Kosmos-5

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 6, no. 3, 1966, 424-429

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric electricity, spaceborne atmospheric observation, atmospheric probe

ABSTRACT: A study of heavy positive ions and soft electrons made with particle traps on Kosmos-5 satellite is described. The satellite was launched on May 28, 1962 with an orbital inclination of 49°, perigee 200 km, and apogee 1600 km. Two types of particle traps were used; each consisted of a multi-electrode probe with a circular silver-plated collector placed in a strong magnetic field. Flow of soft electrons with energies between 3 and 15 keV is  $(1-3) \times 10^7$  electrons for isotropic flow at  $\text{cm}^2 \text{ sec}$  heights of 200 to 1200 km in the shadowed side of the earth. Positive particles were registered in the sunny and shadowed parts of almost every orbit at heights between 200 and 300 km, and sometimes up to 400 km. Orig. art. has: 8 figures.

SUB CODE: 04,<sup>22</sup>~~00~~/ SUBM DATE: 17May65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 002  
Card 1/1 UDC: 629.195

DZHORDZHIO, V.; PETROSYANTS, M.; ROMANOV, N.; DZHURAYEV, A.;  
BURKOVA, M.; NEUSHKIN, A.

Prognostic weather charts. Grazhd. av. 19 no.4:21 Ap '62.  
(MIRA 15:5)  
(Meteorology in aeronautics)

DZHORDZHIO, V. A.

Dzhordzhio, V. A. "Determination of the Mean Temperature Gradients in the Layer Between the Main Isobaric Surfaces." *Meteorologiya i Gidrologiya*, Moscow-Leningrad, No. 8, 1940, pp. 93-94.

DZHORDZHIO, V. A.

USSR/Meteorol  
Meteorol Res

Nov/Dec 1947

"Statistical Character of the Synoptic Condition Over Central Asia During the Cold Part of the Year," T. A. Sarymsakov, V. A. Dzhordzhio, V. A. Bugayev, Inst Math and Mech, Acad Sci Uzbek SSR, 14 pp

"Izv Akad Nauk SSSR, Ser Geograf i Geofiz" Vol XI, No 6

Authors discuss studies conducted to determine statistical method of classifying synoptic conditions over Central Asia. In addition to repetition and prolongation of separate types on which are based methods for dynamic formation of climate during cold part of the year, authors also show relationships between several types of conditions. Discuss system they suggest from standpoint of its value as means of forecasting. Submitted, 5 Jul 1946.

PA 57T65

Inst. Mathematics & Mechanics, Dept. Physico-Math. Sci. Uzbek AS

SARYMSAKOV, T. A.; BUCAYEV, V. A.; DEMCHENKO, V. A.

"The Formation of Weather in Central Asia," Dok. AN, 5<sup>th</sup>, No. 9, 1947.

1. DZHORDZHIO, V. A.

2. USSR (600)

"A Preliminary Classification of Air Masses Over the Iranian Upland."  
Trudy Vzbekskogo geograficheskogo obshchestva, Volume II, 1948 (113-129)

9. Meteorologiya i Gidrologiya, No. 3, 1949.  
Report U-2551, 30 Oct. 52.

DZHORDZHIO, V.A., professor, doktor.

Study of simplified atmospheric soundings. Biol.SAGU no.29:37-42  
'49. (MLRA 9:5)

(Metereology--Observations)

SARYMSAKOV, T.A.; DZHORZHIO, V.A., professor, doktor; BUGAYEV, V.A.,  
professor.

Study of monthly temperature anomalies in Tashkent. Biul.SAGU  
no.29:3-17 '49. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AN UzSSR (for Sarymsakov)  
(Tashkent--Atmospheric temperature)

DZHORDZHIO, V.A., professor, doktor; PETROSYANTS, M.A., kandiats fiziko-  
-matematicheskikh nauk.

Limits of the natural synoptic region for Central Asia. Biul.  
SAGU no.29:31-35 '49. (MLRA 9:5)  
(Asia, Central--Weather forecasting)

DZHORDZHIO, V. A. (Reviewer)

Weather Forecasting

"Principles of Synoptic Meteorology" Methodology of drawing up long-range weather forecasts. N. A. Bulinskaya. Reviewed by V. A. Dzhordzhio, V. A. Bugayev. Met. i. gidrol. no. 3, 1949.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

DEHOND MIC, M. A.

21500 DEHOND MIC, V. A.; i PETROSYANTS, M. A.

Ot ul'tratropichaskikh vozdeyetsviyaki.  
Doklady Akad. nauk USSR, 1949, No. 5, s. 14 - 20.  
Rezyume na uzbek. yaz. Bibliogr: 7, NAZV.

SC: Letopis' zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 29, Moskva, 1949

DZHORDZHIO, V. A.

PA 175T61

USSR, Meteorology - Lows, Pressure Atmosphere

11 Jul 50

"Nature of the Nearer Asia Low-Pressure Region," T. A. Sarymsakov, Act Mem,  
Acad Sci Uzlek SSR, V. A. Bugayev, V. A. Dzhordzhio, M. A. Petrosyants

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXIII, No 2, pp 291-294

Baluchistan low is related to thermal causes responsible for low pressure and  
thermobaric fld which cause thermal depression. According to theory, the low's  
center must appear east of greatest heating of air masses from underlying  
surface. Fig shows contours of abs topography of 700-millibar surface relative  
to topography of 500/1,000 millibar surface. Submitted 21 Apr 50.

Dzhordzhio Kar.

7F-150  
 Bugay, V. A.; Dzhordzhio, V. A. and Dzhordzhio, V. A. O termicheskoi effekte pyli pri  
 pyl'nykh i peschanykh bur'akh. [The thermal effect of dust during dust and sand storms.] Ak-  
 ademiya Nauk SSSR, Izvestiya, Ser. Geogr., No. 3:4-5, 1952. DLC--A temperature inversion  
 at about 500-500 m above the ground may be created by warming from dust or sand whirled up  
 during strong winds. Warming is from heat acquired by sand and dust particles at the ground or  
 acquired in the air by absorption of solar radiation. (For index abstract, see 3:11-129, Nov. 1954.  
 MAB.) Subject Headings: 1. Temperature inversions. 2. Atmospheric absorption. 3. Dust storms.  
 ---R.S.O.

551.524.4:551.555.8

DZHORDZHIO, V.O.; CHERNYSHEVA, O.N.

Aerossynoptic analysis of a cold intrusion in Central Asia,  
October 18-19, 1949. Trudy Inst.mat.i mekh. AN Uz.SSR no.12:  
62-70 '53. (MIRA 8:1)

(Asia, Central--Meteorology)

DZHORDZHIO, V.A.

Aerosynoptic conditions of a recorded heat wave in Tashkent in  
July, 1944. Trudy Inst.mat. i mekh. AN Uz.SSR no.12:76-83 '53.  
(Tashkent--Atmospheric temperature) (MLRA 8:1)

DZHORDZHIO, V. A.

USSR/Physics - Meteorology

Card 1/1 : Pub. 118 - 8/9

Authors : Ayzenshtat, B. A.; Bugaev, V. A.; and Dzhordzhio, V. A.

Title : Physics of the atmosphere

Periodical : Usp. fiz. nauk. 53/4, 583-587, Aug 1954

Abstract : "Physics of the Atmosphere", a book written by A. Kh. Khrigan is reviewed. The book consists of 22 divisions, covering such subjects as composition and structure of the atmosphere; dynamics and thermodynamics of clouds and precipitations; weather forecasting; general circulation of the atmosphere and many other related topics. The book is considered a good text book on meteorology for university students and meteorologists.

Institution : ...

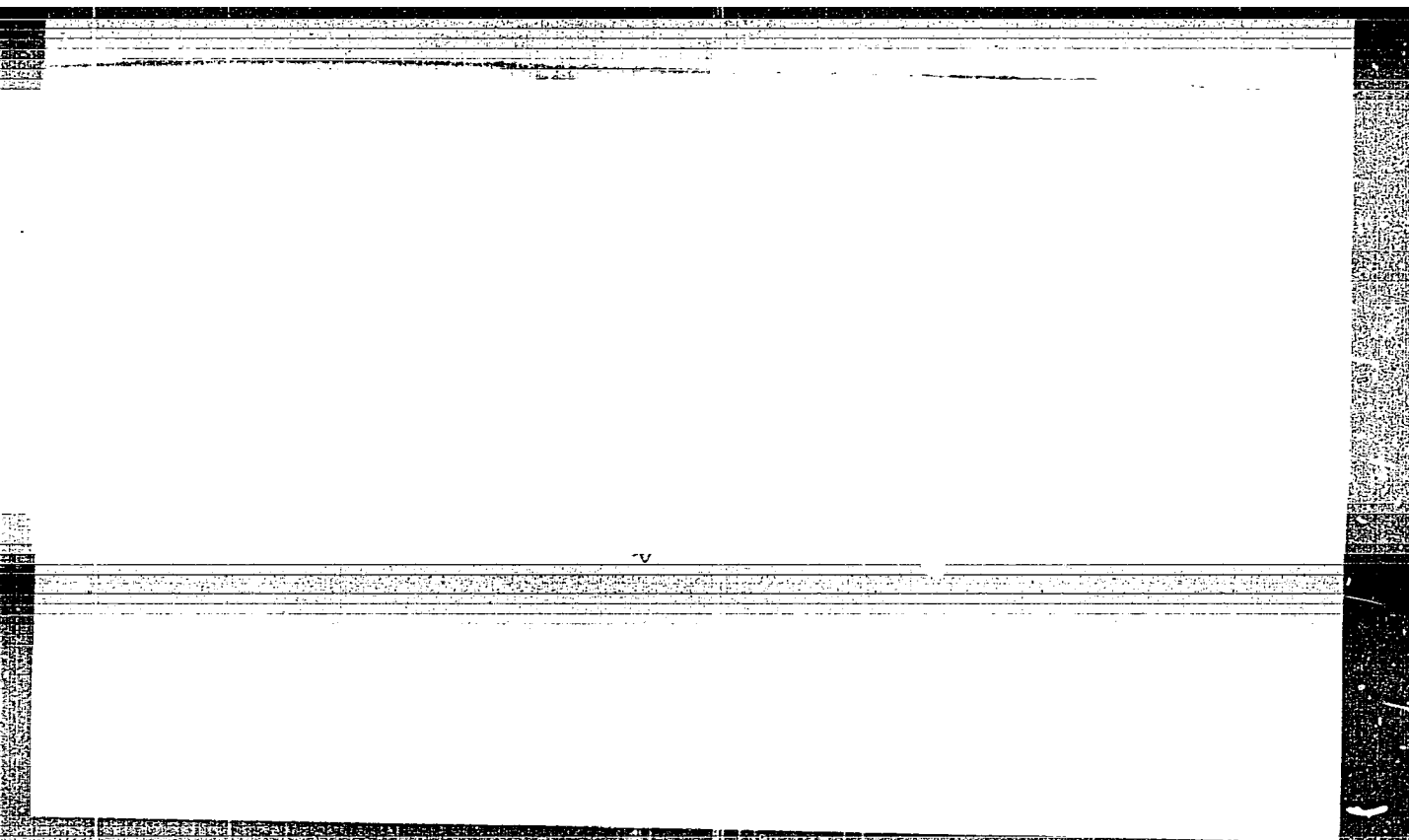
Submitted : ...

DZHORDZHIO, V.A.

"The Earth's atmosphere." Reviewed by V.A.Dzhordzhio. Meteor. i  
gidrol. no.2:52-55 F '56. (MLRA 9:6)  
(Atmosphere)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411910017-7



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411910017-7"

SOV/124-57-7-8064

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 7, p 93 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Dzhordzhio, V. A.

TITLE: On the Plotting of Mean Vertical Cross Sections for Use in Studying the Jet Stream and Other Features of Atmospheric Circulation (O postroyenii srednikh vertikal'nykh razrezov s tsel'yu izucheniya struynogo techeniya i drugikh osobennostey obshchey tsirkulyatsii atmosfery)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Tashkentsk. geofiz. observ., 1956, Nr 11/12, pp 87-123

ABSTRACT: The author gives a brief account of the history of the use of vertical cross sections for purposes of aeroclimatographic analysis and includes a survey of the various kinds of data obtainable from studies made of vertical cross sections. The history of the development of the vertical cross sections is divided into three eras. The first of the three eras encompasses the period up to the start of World War Two; the vertical cross sections plotted during that era possessed a number of important defects (low accuracy of upward extrapolation of surface data, inclusion in cross sections of data from points widely separated on a parallel of latitude, etc.). The period of World War Two and the years immediately following comprise the second era, during which the principal

Card 1/2

On the Plotting of Mean Vertical Cross Sections for Use in Studying the Jet (cont.) SOV/124-57-7-8064

technical achievements were: 1) The plotting of cross sections with data obtained from stations located approximately on the same meridian; 2) an increase in the number of analysis objectives within the cross sections (moisture advection, components of the velocity normal to the cross-sectional plane, etc.). As the third era the author designates the period 1953-1954. The various procedures for plotting and analyzing vertical cross sections are examined. The results obtained by a number of authors are described and evaluated on a comparative basis. Included are numerous vertical cross sections plotted by different investigators. The author discusses the matter of using vertical cross sections to study jet streams. A description is given of the work being planned in the field of vertical cross-section plotting for intended accomplishment during the International Geophysical Year (which at that time, 1956, still lay ahead; Transl. Note). Bibliography: 41 references.

S. A. Mashkovich

*Instit. Math. + Mechanics AS UZ SSR*

Card 2/2

124-58-6-6836

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 6, p 82 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Dzhordzhio, V. A.

TITLE: The Jet Stream (Review of foreign investigations) [Struynoye techeniye (Obzor zarubezhnykh issledovaniy)]

PERIODICAL: Tr. Tashkentsk. geofiz. observ., 1956, Nr 12(13), pp 3-101

ABSTRACT: This is review which has also been published by the author in an abridged version (Meteorol. i gidrologiya, 1956, nr 6, pp 49-60. RzhMekh. 1957, Nr 7, abstract 8066). On a number of subjects the author refers to Riehl, Alaka, Jordan, and Renard (Riehl, H., Alaka, M. A., Jordan, C. L., Renard, R. I., The Jet Stream. Meteorol. Monogr., 1954, Vol 2, Nr 7). The review does not mention any of the works on jet-stream formation above the USSR. Bibliography: 193 references.

K. G. Abramovich

1. Jet streams (Meteorology)

Card 1/1

*Dzhordzhio, et al*  
BUGAYEV, V.A.; DZHORDZHIO, V.A.; PETROSYANTS, M.A.

Synoptic interpretation of aeroclimatological data. Trudy Tashk.  
geofiz.obser. no.11/12:132-143 '56. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya (for Bugayev).
2. Institut matematiki i mekhaniki Akademii nauk Uzbekskoy SSR  
(for Dzhordzhio and Petrosyants).  
(Discussion at the conference)  
(Meteorology--Congresses)

DZ HORDZHIO, V.A.

BUGAYEV, V.A.; DZHORDZHIO, V.A.; KOZIK, Ye.M.; PETROSYANTS, M.A.; PSHEENICH-  
NYY, A.Ya.; ROMANOV, N.N.; CHERNYSHEVA, O.N.; SARYMSAKOV, T.A.,  
akademik, red.; GOR'KOVY, P.I., red.izd-va; GOR'KOVAYA, Z.P.,  
tekhn.red.

[Synoptic processes of Central Asia] Sinopticheskie protsessy  
Srednei Azii. Tashkent, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Uzbekskoi SSR, 1957.  
477 p. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Akademiya nauk UzSSR (for Sarymsakov)  
(Soviet Central Asia--Climate)

DZHORDZHIO, V. A.

AUTHOR: Dzhordzhio, V. A.

TITLE: A. D. Zamorskiy. Atmospheric Ice, Hoar-frost, Glaze Ice, Snow, and Hail  
(A. D. Zamorskiy. Atmosfernyy led, iney, gololed, sneg i grad)

PERIODICAL: Meteorologiya i Gidrologiya, 1957, No. 2, pp. 60-61 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: Dzhordzhio briefly reviews the Zamorskiy monograph which is lauded as filling the lack in world literature of a comprehensive study of atmospheric ice as one of the components of moisture exchange. The book contains 172 illustrations part of which are original. There are 300 native (Russian) references and 150 foreign (non-Russian) references in the reviewed book. The reviewer criticizes the lack of a description of the processes of origin of atmospheric ice, the failure to examine the ice forms of clouds or to say anything about icing of aircraft and the geographic distribution of atmospheric ice, even though the author had done original work on these subjects; their inclusion would have increased the meaning of the new concept "atmospheric ice". Nevertheless, the book is unique in its completeness with respect to describing the physical nature of hard form of precipitation and of the phenomena of surface icing.

Card 1/2

A. D. Zamorskiy. Atmospheric Ice, Hoar-frost, Glaze Ice,  
Snow, and Hail

There are no illustrations or references in the text of the review.

ASSOCIATION

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED:

AVAILABLE:

Card 2/2

BUGAYEV, V.A.; DZHORDZHIO, V.A.; PETROSYANTS, M.A.; ROMANOV, N.N.;  
USHAKOVA, T.V., red.; VOIKOV, N.V., tekhn.red.

[Aerosynoptic conditions causing the bumping of airplanes in  
Central Asia.] Aerosinopticheskie uslovia boltanki samoletov v  
srednei azii. Leningrad, Gidrometeoro.Izd-vo, 1958. 44p. (Sredneaziat-  
skii nauchno-issledovatel'skii gidrometeorologicheskii institut,  
Trudy, no.14) (MIRA 12:6)  
(Soviet Central Asia--Meteorology in aeronautics)

SOV/169-59-7-7321

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, 1959, Nr 7, p 123 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Bugayev, V.A., Dzhordzhio, V.A., Petrosyants, M.A., Romanov, N.N.

TITLE: ✓ Aerosynoptic Conditions of the Bumping of Aircraft in Central Asia

PERIODICAL: Tr. Sredneaz. n.-i. gidrometeorol. in-ta, 1958, Nr 14, 46 p, 111.

ABSTRACT: Materials of observations are discussed, which were obtained by 128 special flights of LI-2- and IL-12-aircraft along the route from Tashkent to Alma-Ata, carried out from March to June 1956. Cardinal attention was concentrated on the origin of bumping; seven types of bumping are singled out: 1) thermal; 2) cold advection; 3) orographic; 4) frontal; 5) bumping connected with insulated regions of cold air in the medium troposphere; 6) in jet streams; 7) dynamical bumping. Three types of synoptic situations are ascertained, which hamper the evolution of bumping: a) the anticyclonic field having inversion layers;

Card 1/2



SOV/169-59-7-7321

Aerosynoptic Conditions of the Bumping of Aircraft in Central Asia

b) the warm sectors of cyclons having tropic air, and c) the zones having sharply expressed foehns. Twenty-four indications for forecasting the bumping are presented, and a series of propositions for its further study are suggested. Bibl. 19 titles.

Ye.M. Kozik



Card 2/2

S/049/59/000/03/017/019

AUTHORS: Gubin, V. I., Dzhordzhio, V. A., Petrosyants, M. A.  
and Romanov, N. N.

TITLE: Book Review

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geofizicheskaya,  
1959, Nr 3, pp 489-492 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The following book is reviewed: I. A. Kibel' "Intro-  
duction to the Hydrodynamic Methods of Short-Period Weather  
Forecasting". The book originated as a course of lectures  
given by Professor I. A. Kibel' in 1955 to 1956 at the  
Moscow State University. According to the reviewers, this  
is the first real monograph embodying the whole field of  
meteorology at the highest level, never before published  
in the USSR. ✓

Card 1/1

L 40286-66 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AR6014555

SOURCE CODE: UR/0169/65/000/011/B006/B006

AUTHOR: Dzhordzhio, V. A.

TITLE: Department of Atmospheric Physics. History of 40 years of activity

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 11B36

REF SOURCE: Nauchn. tr. Tashkentsk. un-t, vyp, 259, 1964, 3-10

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric physics, jet stream, aeronautic meteorology, earth magnetism, aircraft, synoptic meteorology, atmospheric cloud / TU-104 aircraft

ABSTRACT: The Department of Geophysics (today the Department of Atmospheric Physics at Tashkent University) was organized in 1919, with the founding of Turkestan State University. The first stage in the history of the Department of Geophysics is characterized by the development of studies in aerology, terrestrial magnetism, and atmospheric electricity in close contact with the Tashkent Geophysical Observatory. In the second stage (1930--1941), the center of gravity was shifted to studies of the physics of the surface atmospheric layer and synoptic meteorology. The third stage in the history of the Department of Geophysics begins with the Great Patriotic War of 1941--1945. During this period, a method of wind forecasting at low altitudes, a method of constructing isentropic maps from baric topology maps, a new method of processing aerologic soundings, etc, were developed. The fourth stage marks the organization of the Department of Atmospheric Physics (1954). Problems of aeronautic

UDC: 550.3(091.2)

Card 1/2

L 40286-66

ACC NR: AR6014555

meteorology and, to a lesser extent, of synoptic meteorology, were developed. A new, 15th stage began in 1960 with the organization of a problems laboratory on jet streams in the Department of Atmospheric Physics. The program of scientific research was unified, problems of aeronautic meteorology began to be developed, and experimental studies undertaken directly in the pilots' cabins of TU-104 aircraft were widely developed. The aeroclimatology of aircraft bumps on the Tashkent--Moscow, Tashkent--Novosibirsk, and Tashkent--Simferopol' routes was developed; a working hypothesis on the nature of jet aircraft bumps was created; the upper limit of cirrus and cirrostratus clouds was studied; an "overlap" scheme of the position of the polar and tropical tropopause was established (one goes beyond the other by 500--600 km); the classification of subtropical jet streams was clarified. G. Deyev [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 04

Card 2/2 *MLP*

L 14113-66 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AT6018237

SOURCE CODE: UR/3021/64/000/259/0014/0027

AUTHOR: Dzhordzhio, V. A.

35  
B+1

ORG: none \*

TITLE: The classification of jet streams over the southern part of the SSSR

SOURCE: \*Tashkent. Universitet. Nauchnyye trudy, no. 259. Fizicheskiye nauki, no. 23, 1964. Fizika atmosfery i aviatsionnaya meteorologiya (Physics of the atmosphere and aviation meteorology), 14-27

TOPIC TAGS: ~~atmosphere~~, jet stream, wind, wind measurement, *ATMOSPHERIC SOUNDING*

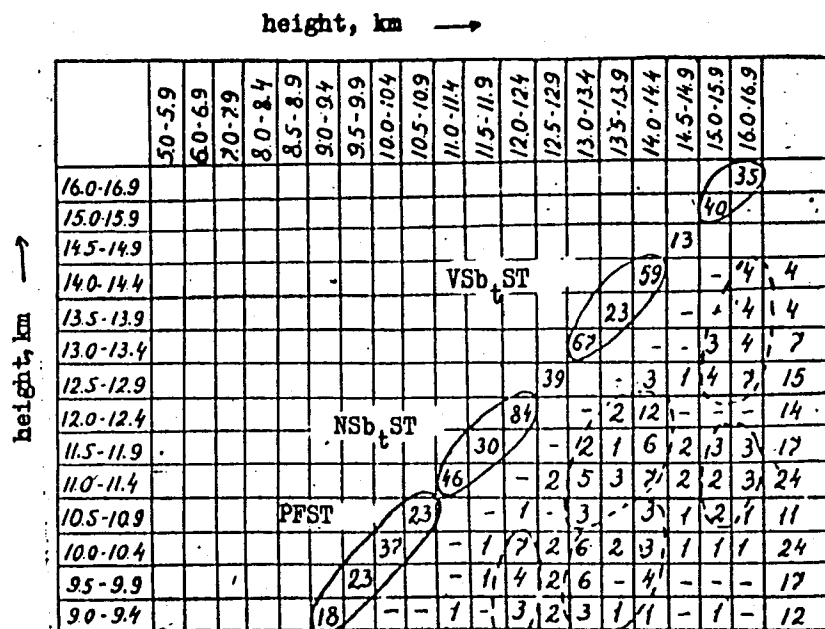
ABSTRACT: A classification is proposed for the jet streams that exist above the southern SSSR. The classification is based on the atmospheric sounding data collected by a number of weather stations in the southern SSSR--principally by the Dushanbe Station (see Fig. 1). From a careful analysis of the data the authors conclude that the existing disagreement concerning the height of the jet streams over the southern SSSR (between Kh. P. Pogosyan (Struynnye techeniya v atmosfere. Gidrometeoizdat M. 1960), and L. Weickmann (Some characteristics of the subtropical Jet Stream in the Middle East and adjacent regions. Met. Publ. Iranian Meteor. Department, Ser. A, N 1, Teheran, 1961)) arises from the existence of twin jet streams. The author proposes the following classification of jet streams: arctic frontal streams, polar frontal streams, lower-subtropical streams, and upper-subtropical streams.

Card 1/3

L 44143-66

ACC NR: AT6018237

6



Card 2/3

To Card 3/3

L 11113-66

ACC NR: AT6018237

From Card 2/3

8.5-8.9	AFST	9	1	1	-	2	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	8
8.0-8.4		7	-	1	1	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	8
7.0-7.9		6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
6.0-6.9	1														
5.0-5.9	-														
			1	3	2	6	18	9	28	9	40	7	17	27	362

Fig.1. Graph of twin jet streams over Dushanbe in the summer (June, July, August) 1960--1961 according to the data of PLAST. Numbers on the graph correspond to the number of times a jet stream has been observed. AFST - arotic frontal jet stream; PFST - polar frontal jet stream; NSb<sub>t</sub>ST - lower-subtropical jet stream; VSb<sub>t</sub>ST - upper-subtropical jet stream.

Orig. art. has: 6 graphs.

SUB CODE: 04/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 011/ OTH REF: 014

LS  
Card 3/3

L 44144-66 EWT(d)/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T-2/EEP(h) GW	
ACC NR: AT6018249	SOURCE CODE: UR/3021/64/000/259/0176/0179
AUTHORS: Bilyalov, R.; Burkova, M. V.; Dzhordzhio, V. A.; Dzhurayev, A. D.; Levina, P. Z.; Myalkovskaya, N. M.; Neushkin, A. I.; Petrosyants, M. A.; Eyvazova, I. L.; Romanov, N. N.	
ORG: none *	55 541
TITLE: Proposal for the construction of a map AT <sub>250</sub> to improve the meteorological service for aircraft TU-104 ✓	
SOURCE: * Tashkent. Universitet. Nauchnyye trudy, no. 259. Fizicheskiye nauki, no. 23, 1964. Fizika atmosfery i aviatsionnaya meteorologiya (Physics of the atmosphere and aviation meteorology), 176-179	
TOPIC TAGS: atmosphere, weather map, weather forecasting, aircraft, meteorology	
ABSTRACT: The necessity for constructing an AT <sub>250</sub> map is pointed out. The authors note that in the majority of cases, the flight height of the TU-104 aircraft is 10.5 km, a height that corresponds to an absolute topography of 250 millibars. It is argued that very little additional effort would be called for from existing weather forecasting stations for the construction of the AT <sub>250</sub> weather maps since these stations already routinely broadcast information on AT <sub>200</sub> and AT <sub>300</sub> . Examples of	
Card 1/3	

L 44444-66

ACC NR: AT6018249

AT<sub>250</sub> maps are given. The maps were constructed by interpolating between the data for AT<sub>300</sub> and AT<sub>200</sub> (see Fig. 1).

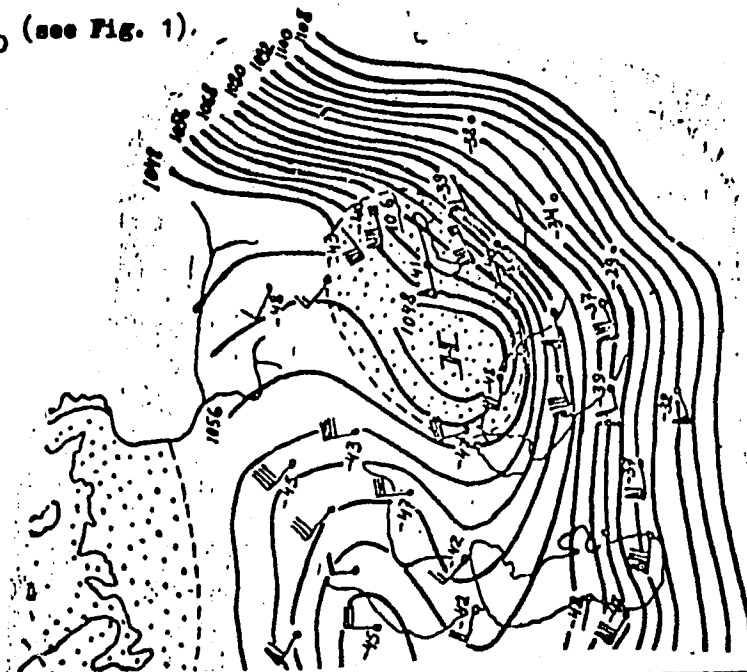


Fig. 1. Map AT<sub>250</sub> at 3 p.m. on 3 August 1960. Dotted region indicates the stratospheric zone. Squares indicate reports from aircraft crews.

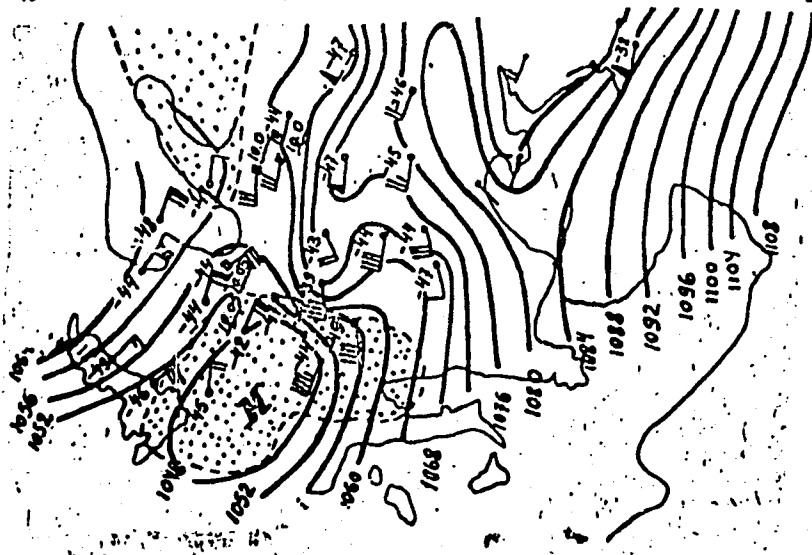
Card 2/3

Card 3/3

L 44114-66

ACC NR: AT6018249

From Card 2/3



It is mentioned that the World Meteorological Organization also recommends a regular construction of AT<sub>250</sub> maps. Orig. art. has: 2 graphs.

SUB CODE: 04/ SUBM DATE: none  
Card 3/3

L 43825-66 EMT(1) JT/JXP(CZ)/NN

ACC NR: AT6018251

SOURCE CODE: UR/3021/64/000/259/0187/0188

AUTHORS: Dzhordzhio, V. A.; Burkova, M. V.; Neushkin, A. I.; Romanov, M. N. 4/1

ORG: none\*

TITLE: The necessity for organizing an institute of aviation meteorology 1/

SOURCE: \*Tashkent. Universitet, Nauchnyye trudy, no. 259. Fizicheskiye nauki, no. 23, 1964. Fizika atmosfery i aviatsionnaya meteorologiya (Physics of the atmosphere and aviation meteorology), 187-188 B+/

TOPIC TAGS: civil aviation, all weather flying, weather forecasting, METEOROLOGIC RESEARCH FACILITY

ABSTRACT: The necessity for creating an institute of aviation meteorology is pointed out. The authors note that the progress in the aviation industry, especially after the XXII Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, has been so rapid that it has outstripped the weather forecasting facilities of the country. It is argued that the present weather forecasting bodies be centralized and that an Aviation Meteorological Institute be created. It is further suggested that the institute should be financed partly by the government and partly by Aeroflot and from savings realized in the reorganization of Gidrometalushba.

SUB CODE: 04/ SURM DATE: none

Card 1/1 fv

BABUSHKIN, Leonid Nikolayevich; DZHORDZHIO, V.A., otv. red.; USHAKOVA, T.V.,  
red.; BRAYNINA, M.I., tekhn. red.

[Agroclimatic subdivision of the cotton zone of Central Asia] Agro-  
klimaticheskoe raionirovanie khlopkovoi zony Srednei Azii. Leningrad,  
Gidrometeor. izd-vo, 1960. 133 p. (MIRA 14:8)  
(Soviet Central Asia—Crops and climate)

DZHORDZHIO, V.A.; KOLESNIKOVA, V.N.; PETROSYANTS, M.A.

Weather on the Fedchenko Glacier during different synoptic  
situations. Trudy Sred.-Az. nauch.-issl. gidrometeor. inst.  
no.4:77-91 '61. (MIRA 15:1)  
(Fedchenko Glacier--Winds)

ACCESSION NR: AT4030528

S/0000/63/000/000/0065/0071

AUTHOR: Bugayeva, I. V.; Burkova, M. V.; Dzhordzhio, V. A.; Dzhurayev, A. D.; Neushkin, A. I.; Ovcharenko, V. P.; Petrosyants, M. A.; Romanov, N. N.; Emma, Z. G.

TITLE: On the upper cloud boundary along Tashkent-Moscow route according to observations from TU-104 passenger aircraft

SOURCE: Nauchnaya konferentsiya po aviatsionnoy meteorologii. Moscow, 1960. Materialy\*. Moscow, Gidrometeoizdat, 1963, 65-71

TOPIC TAGS: TU-104 aircraft, cloud boundary, flight condition, troposphere, stratosphere, jet stream

ABSTRACT: This paper is one of 13 previously unpublished reports of the 40 papers given at the Nauchnaya konferentsiya po voprosam aviatsionnoy meteorologii (scientific conference on problems of aviation meteorology) that was held in June and July of 1960 in Moscow at the Glavnoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby\* SSSR. In this paper the authors present some visual weather observations made from aircraft and the results of their processing. Reports from TU-104 crews along the Tashkent-Moscow route, made during the period of 16 Sep 58 through 31 Dec 59, and airborne observations of a group of Tashkent meteorologists, made in two series of flights

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ACCESSION NR: AT4030528

(Oct-Dec 59 and Mar-Apr 60) in TU-104 aircraft along the same route, served as the raw data. Results of these observations are given in graphs. 248 research flights made in the warm half of the year, have shown a principle difference between the frontal stratonimbus clouds and the same clouds in extrafrontal zones, located in the central, western, and northwestern regions of deep seated, well developed cyclones. This difference is shown. Frontal stratonimbus clouds have an upper boundary of 2 to 3 times greater than stratonimbus clouds in central, western and especially northwestern sections of deep seated, well developed cyclones. In these portions of the cyclones the ascending currents are caused by friction convergence which in any stage of the cyclone do not extend high enough and even at levels of from 2 to 4 km alternate with intense descending movements. Orig. art. has 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 18Feb63

DATE ACQ: 17Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AS

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Cord 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4010959

S/3068/63/000/003/0168/0189

AUTHOR: Dzhordzhio, V. A.; Kolesnikova, V. N.; Petrosyants, M. A.

TITLE: Temperature and humidity fluctuations on the Fedchenko glacier during different wind regimes

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut geografii. Mezhdoved. geofiz. komitet. Issledovaniya lednikov i lednikovyykh rayonov, no. 3, 1963, 168-189

TOPIC TAGS: meteorology, air temperature, air humidity, wind, glacier, local meteorological phenomenon, foehn wind, katabatic wind

ABSTRACT: The value of hygrogams and thermograms in facilitating synoptic analyses on the Fedchenko glacier is explained. Automatic instruments were set up at Lednik Fedchenko-II station on the lower part of the glacier and Lednik Vitkovskiy station on the upper part of the glacier. Part I describes in detail the wind structure on the upper part of the glacier; Part II describes the wind structure on the lower part of the glacier. Hygrogams and thermograms for the period November 1957 - August 1958 were analyzed. Citing a considerable number of particular synoptic situations, accompanied by illustrative hygrogams and thermograms, the authors demonstrate that the wind on the glacier has a characteristic structure at the time of tropical and cold intrusions and that mountain-valley and katabatic-

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4010959

foehn winds in calm weather similarly possess a typical structure. Mechanisms inducing humidity and temperature fluctuations and wind development on the glacier are discussed. Orig. art. has: 13 figures.

ASSOCIATION: INSTITUT GEOGRAFI AN SSSR (Institute of Geography AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 02Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AS

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4030523

S/0000/63/000/000/0004/0024

AUTHOR: Burkova, M. V.; Dzhordzhio, V. A.; Dzhurayev, A. D.; Neushkin, A. I.;  
Petrosyants, M. A.; Romanov, N. N.; Emm, Z. G.

TITLE: Some results of a study of turbulence experienced by TU-104 aircraft along  
the Tashkent-Moscow air route

SOURCE: Nauchnaya konferentsiya po aviatsionnoy meteorologii, Moscow, 1960.  
Materialy\*. Moscow, Gidrometeoizdat, 1963, 4-24

TOPIC TAGS: meteorology, aircraft turbulence, atmospheric turbulence, tropopause,  
aviation meteorology

ABSTRACT: A study of aircraft turbulence along the Tashkent-Moscow air route was  
made on the basis of reports from crews of TU-104 aircraft during the years 1959  
and 1960. The report is limited to the period autumn and early winter of 1959 and  
the spring of 1960 (248 flights, 597, 519 km). The most important content of the  
paper is the inclusion of a scale of intensity of turbulence for the TU-104 (8-unit  
scale), a morphological classification of turbulence for the TU-104 (10 classes)  
and a genetic classification of turbulence for the TU-104 (14 classes, with many  
sub-classes). Each of the units of the morphological and genetic classifications  
are described fully. It is emphasized that the character of turbulence experienced  
Card 173

ACCESSION NR: AT4030523

Is dependent on the type of aircraft; for example, the engines of the TU-104 are close together and the engines of the IL-18 are far apart, so that none of the classifications appropriate for TU-104 turbulence are applicable to the IL-18 or other aircraft. It is stressed that "lower" turbulence differs sharply from "upper" turbulence (8-10 km and above). Lower turbulence almost always is the result of the simultaneous effect of a number of factors and is chaotic; chaotic turbulence is relatively rare at the upper levels. Upper turbulence is characterized by patchiness, vertical stratification and anisotropy, all of which are discussed. The aeroclimatology along the air route was studied by construction of vertical profiles (248) on which were plotted all vertical sounding data from stations along the route and 200 km to either side, navigator's reports on temperature, wind and special phenomena, and other data. These were supplemented by an appropriate AT 300 chart, a tropopause chart and maximum wind chart. It is noted that there are areas with more frequent or more intense turbulence (three such regions are listed); this contradicts Farthing's conclusions (Trans World Airlines, Met. Section, Kansas City, 1959) that such regions do not exist. The most dangerous synoptic situations are discussed. Turbulence at the tropopause is rarely strong; turbulence under the tropopause is encountered more frequently than above it. Turbulence conditions in various cloud genera and species are described. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4030523

SUBMITTED: 18Feb63

DATE ACQ: 17Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AS

NO REF SOV: 016

OTHER: 013

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4031117

S/2648/63/000/010/0051/0060

AUTHOR: Abramova, A. F.; Dzhardzhio, V. A.; Romanov, N. N.

TITLE: Preliminary analysis of a series of cases of strong turbulence and bumping of TU-104 and IL-18 aircraft

SOURCE: Tashkent. Sredneaziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut. Trudy\*, no. 10 (25), 1963. Voprosy\* aviatsionnoy meteorologii (Problems in aviation meteorology), 51-60

TOPIC TAGS: meteorology, aviation meteorology, aircraft turbulence, atmospheric turbulence, troposphere

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the synoptic situation at the time of nine cases of strong aircraft turbulence experienced by TU-104 and IL-18 planes. Each of the cases is considered separately and the weather conditions accompanying each such event described in sufficient detail; in several cases high-level pressure pattern charts accompany the description. Every case of aircraft turbulence described was unique, although certain similarities were noted between several. In one case, for example, the turbulence was attributed to a strong divergence of northwesterly winds and a zone of variable relatively weak winds in a region of confluence of opposite flow; other cases were attributed to equally complex com-

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4031117

binations of factors; in another case wind shear normal to the flow lines was considered responsible; the study of one case suggested that pilot error, not meteorological conditions, was the causative factor, etc. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Sredneaziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskii Institut (Central Asian Hydrometeorological Scientific Research Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 10Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AC

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 1 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4031127

S/2648/63/000/010/0197/0201

AUTHOR: Burkova, M. V.; Dzhordzhio, V. A.

TITLE: The strong jet stream over Eastern Kazakhstan observed by a TU-104 crew on October 5, 1961

SOURCE: Tashkent. Sredneaziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut. Trudy\*, no. 10(25), 1963. Voprosy\* aviatsionnoy meteorologii (Problems in aviation meteorology), 197-201

TOPIC TAGS: meteorology, jet stream, maximum wind, aviation meteorology

ABSTRACT: This article has two purposes: description of the aerosynoptic situation of a strong jet stream observed over Eastern Kazakhstan by the crew of a TU-104 aircraft on October 5, 1961 and the presentation, on the basis of a specific example, of new principles for the analysis of maximum wind charts. The plane was flying at an altitude of 10 km on the route from Tashkent to Semipalatinsk when it was caught up in a jet stream so strong that air speed reached 1230 km/hour. The dominant situation at this time was an ultrapolar high-level trough with an axis along the line Aktyubinsk-Astrakhan'-Adler. The aerosynoptic situation is fully described and illustrated by the AT300 and maximum wind charts  
Card 1/6

ACCESSION NR: AT4031127

shown as Figures 1 and 2 of the Enclosure. The jet stream velocity apparently was 80-85 m/sec, but according to the Problemnaya laboratoriya po struyny<sup>m</sup> techeniyam Tashkentskogo Universiteta (Jet Stream Problems Laboratory of Tashkent University) this is not exceptional in Eastern Kazakhstan; at heights of 10-15 km jet streams in this area attain 360-430 km/hour. In drafting maximum wind charts the isotachs usually are drawn not only on the basis of data for different heights, but even for different jet streams. It is proposed that before the isotach fields are analyzed the cores of the various jet streams first be drafted on the maximum wind chart. For example it is proposed that the arctic frontal jet stream (at heights of 6-8 km on AT500 and AT400 charts) be denoted by a broad blue band; the polar front jet stream (9-12 km, AT300 and AT200 charts) be denoted in green; and the subtropical jet stream (13-16 km, AT200 and AT100 charts) be denoted in red. Along these bands the heights with an accuracy of one-half kilometer should be annotated each 300-500 km. Then the isotachs should be drawn, separately for each jet stream and in the corresponding color. This method prevents confusion and is very graphic. It is noted that objections can be made against assigning the several types of jet streams to the levels mentioned, since they can vary in height, and one type of jet stream can undergo transition to another type. The author contends that the variance in height of these jet streams does not exceed 1-2 km and there is very little evidence to indicate such

Card 2/6

ACCESSION NR: AT4031127

transitions occur. Fig. 3 of the Enclosure shows a maximum wind chart prepared in accordance with these recommendations. "The authors wish to thank the entire plane crew, that is, N. A. Tikhonov, B. P. Kozlov, T. A. Lyutfaliyev and A. Kh. Kudashev". Orig. art. has: 3 figures

ASSOCIATION: Sredneaziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut, Tashkent (Central Asian Hydrometeorological Scientific Research Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 10Apr64

ENCL: 03

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 3/6

ACCESSION NR: AT4031127

ENCLOSURE: 01

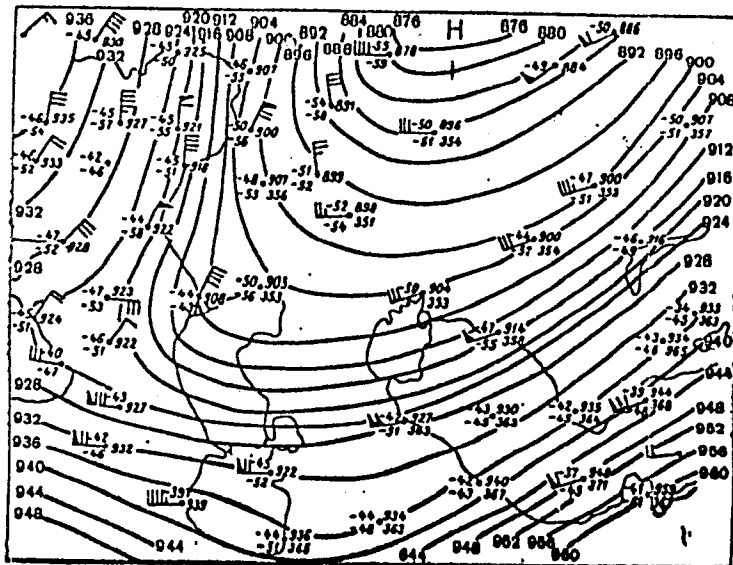


Figure 1 - AT300 chart for  
0300 hours October 5, 1961.

Card 4/6

ACCESSION NR: AT4031127

**ENCLOSURE: 02**

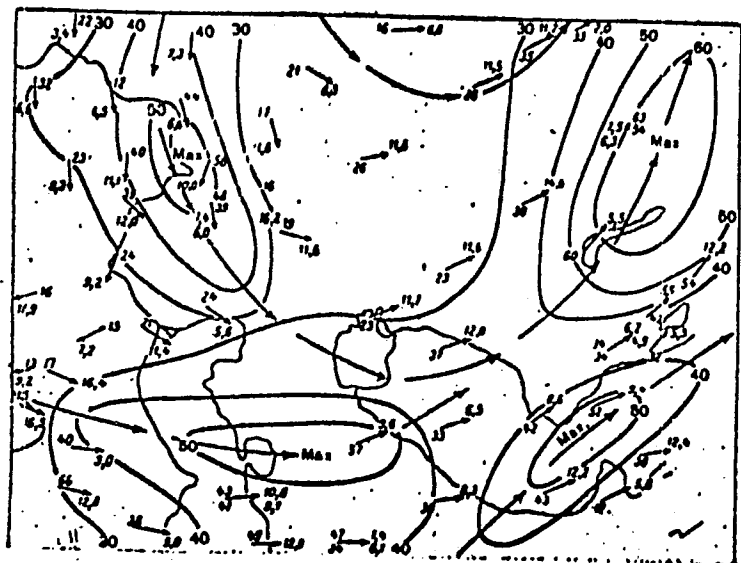
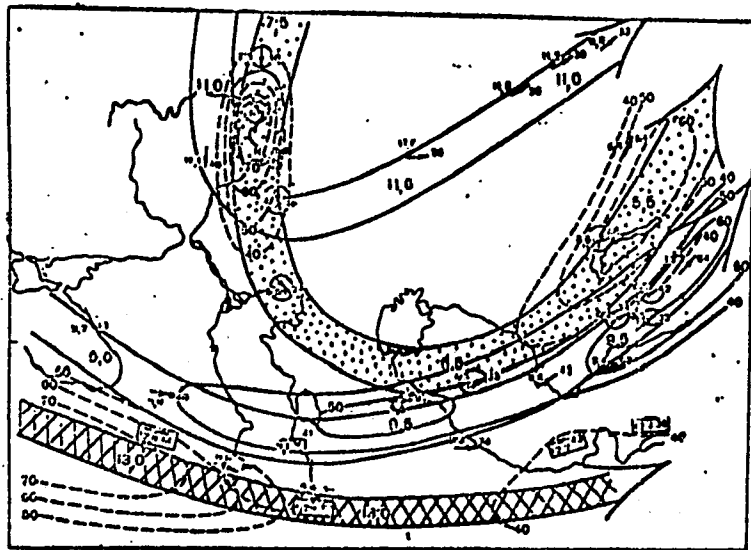


Figure 2 - Maximum wind chart for 0300 October 5, 1961, analyzed by the regular Weather Bureau method.

Card 5/6

ACCESSION NR: AT4031127

ENCLOSURE: 03



Card 112

L 17831-63

EW(1)/BDS AFFTC/ASD/ESD-3 RB

58

ACCESSION NR: AP3005876

S/0050/63/000/008/0053/0053

AUTHOR: Dzhordzhio, V. A.; Romanov, N. N.

TITLE: Are stratospheric aircraft soundings necessary?

SOURCE: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, no. 6, 1963, 53

TOPIC TAGS: aircraft sounding, pressure pattern chart, radiosonde, meteorological forecasting

ABSTRACT: Specialists at the laboratoriya po struyam tekhniam (Jet Stream Laboratory) of Tashkent State University believe that high-level aircraft soundings in the 12-20 km altitude range are necessary to supplement radiosonde measurements. Ordinary navigator's reports on wind, temperature, and cloud cover from Tu-104 aircraft operating at altitudes of 9-12 km, for example, are considered to be of value in preparing a more precise analysis of high-level pressure pattern charts (AT<sub>300</sub> and AT<sub>200</sub>) and for information on the general synoptic situation. In addition, many phenomena, such as high-level frontal cloud systems, routinely encountered at flight altitudes of 12-20 km, can be studied only by regular aircraft soundings.

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L 17831-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3005876

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ASSOCIATION: Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Tashkent State University)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 06Sep63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AS

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2



L 26:02-65

ACCESSION NR: AR4044535

"Aerosynoptic Analysis of Certain Cases of the Sudden Disruption of the Flight  
Regime of TU-104 Aircraft"; V. A. Dzhordzhi, M. A. Petrosyants and A. N. Ryzanov,  
Journal of the TU-104 Aircraft.

Method of Synthesizing Passages over the

Method of Synthesizing Passages over the

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES

Word 2,2

DZHORDZHIO, V.A., prof.

I.G. Pchelko's book "Aviation meteorology." Meteor. i gidrol.  
no.3:54-56 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:3)

DZHORDZHIO, V.A., doktor geograf. nauk, prof.; LYAPINA, O.A.

Cyclone over the Caspian Sea, photographed from a satellite.  
Meteor. i gidrol. no.8:23-25 Ag '64 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Problemnaya laboratoriya po struynym techeniyam Tashkent-  
skogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

USPENSKIY, B.D., doktor fiz.-mat. nauk, prof.; BELOUSOV, S.L., kand.  
fiz.-mat. nauk; PYATYGINA, K.V.; YUDIN, M.I.; MERTSALOV,  
A.N., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk; DAVYDOVA, O.A.; KUPYANSKAYA,  
A.P.; PETRICHENKO, I.A.; MORSKOV, G.I.; TOMASHEVICH, L.V.;  
SAMOYLOV, A.I.; ORLOVA, Ye.I.; DZHORDZHIO, V.A.; PETRENKO,  
N.V.; DUBOVYY, A.S.; ROMOV, A.I.; PETROSYANTS, M.A.; GLAZOVAYA,  
~~S.P.~~ BATYAYEVA, T.F.; BEL'SKAYA, N.N.; CHISTYAKOV, A.D.;  
GANDIN, L.S.; BURTSEV, A.I.; MERTSALOV, A.N.; BAGROVYY, N.A.;  
BELOV, P.N.; ZVEREV, A.S., retsenzent; SIDENKO, G.V., red.;  
red.; DUBENTSOV, V.R., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk, nauchn. red.;  
SAGATOVSKIY, N.V., red.; BUGAYEV, V.A., doktor geogr. nauk,  
prof., red.; ROGOVSKAYA, Ye.G., red.

[Manual on short-range weather forecasts] Rukovodstvo po  
kratkosrochnym prognozam pogody. Leningrad, Gidrometeoizdat.  
Pt.1. Izd.2., perer. i dop. 1964. 519 p. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Moscow. TSentral'nyy institut prognozov.

1 36610-65 EWI(1)/FOG GW

1965/05/05

1965/05/05

1965/05/05 ADS RF

AUTHOR: Burkova, M. V.; Dzhordzhio, V. A.; Romanov, N. N.

1965/05/05 aircraft turbulence 1965/05/05 aircraft turbulence

1965/05/05 Tr. In-ta matem. AN UzSSR, vp 1965/05/05

1965/05/05 aircraft, atmosphere 1965/05/05 aircraft, atmosphere

1965/05/05 aircraft, flight along the Tashkent 1965/05/05 aircraft, flight along the Tashkent

1965/05/05 aircraft, flight along the Tashkent

1965/05/05 aircraft, flight along the Tashkent

35657-65

COLLECTION NO: AR5008855

Number of ft attained 6

L 36650-55

ACCESSION NR: AR5004855

...ence. The aircraft flew into the sea ...  
... from the west ...

ENCLOSURE

DZHORDZHIO, V.A.; ROMANOV, N.N.

Aerodynamic analysis of some cases of sudden disturbances of the  
flight of TU-104 airplanes. Nauch.trudy TashGU no.225 Fiz. nauk  
no.22:62-90 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

L 46187-65

EW(1)/FCC GS/GW

ATK0091.1

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411910017-7

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411910017-7"

L 55028-65 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(w) EK

REF ID: A5008408

S 0264/6-1000/001/V021/V021

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Vozdushnyy transport. Svochnyy tom, Afs. 1999

AUTHOR: Burkova, M. V.; Dzhordzhio, V. A.; Romanov, N. N.

Buffeting of TU-104 aircraft during sudden changes of wind direction at high altitudes

CITED SOURCE: Tr. In-ta matem. AN UzSSR, vyp. 17, 1963, 26-42

flight turbulence, high altitude buffeting, wind direction, jet

The authors describe two flights of TU-104 aircraft which encountered severe turbulence during the Tashkent-Tbilisi route. The aircraft passed through a high altitude cyclone. The latter was characterized by a high pressure area (up to 1000 mb) during the flight period. Take-off and landing were without incident. It reached intensities of 4-5 g.

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ACCESSION NR: AR5008408

The flight was smooth in the 1.4 - 3.0 km layer. Buffeting increased in  
the 3.0 - 4.0 km layer.

Card 2/3



L 4374-65 ENT(1)/FOC GM

.. NR : AT5016866

Horizhio, V. I.; Korozova, V. I.; 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035 2036 2037 2038 2039 2040 2041 2042 2043 2044 2045 2046 2047 2048 2049 2050 2051 2052 2053 2054 2055 2056 2057 2058 2059 2060 2061 2062 2063 2064 2065 2066 2067 2068 2069 2070 2071 2072 2073 2074 2075 2076 2077 2078 2079 2080 2081 2082 2083 2084 2085 2086 2087 2088 2089 2090 2091 2092 2093 2094 2095 2096 2097 2098 2099 2100 2101 2102 2103 2104 2105 2106 2107 2108 2109 2110 2111 2112 2113 2114 2115 2116 2117 2118 2119 2120 2121 2122 2123 2124 2125 2126 2127 2128 2129 2130 2131 2132 2133 2134 2135 2136 2137 2138 2139 2140 2141 2142 2143 2144 2145 2146 2147 2148 2149 2150 2151 2152 2153 2154 2155 2156 2157 2158 2159 2160 2161 2162 2163 2164 2165 2166 2167 2168 2169 2170 2171 2172 2173 2174 2175 2176 2177 2178 2179 2180 2181 2182 2183 2184 2185 2186 2187 2188 2189 2190 2191 2192 2193 2194 2195 2196 2197 2198 2199 2200 2201 2202 2203 2204 2205 2206 2207 2208 2209 2210 2211 2212 2213 2214 2215 2216 2217 2218 2219 2220 2221 2222 2223 2224 2225 2226 2227 2228 2229 2230 2231 2232 2233 2234 2235 2236 2237 2238 2239 2240 2241 2242 2243 2244 2245 2246 2247 2248 2249 2250 2251 2252 2253 2254 2255 2256 2257 2258 2259 2260 2261 2262 2263 2264 2265 2266 2267 2268 2269 2270 2271 2272 2273 2274 2275 2276 2277 2278 2279 2280 2281 2282 2283 2284 2285 2286 2287 2288 2289 2290 2291 2292 2293 2294 2295 2296 2297 2298 2299 2300 2301 2302 2303 2304 2305 2306 2307 2308 2309 2310 2311 2312 2313 2314 2315 2316 2317 2318 2319 2320 2321 2322 2323 2324 2325 2326 2327 2328 2329 2330 2331 2332 2333 2334 2335 2336 2337 2338 2339 2340 2341 2342 2343 2344 2345 2346 2347 2348 2349 2350 2351 2352 2353 2354 2355 2356 2357 2358 2359 2360 2361 2362 2363 2364 2365 2366 2367 2368 2369 2370 2371 2372 2373 2374 2375 2376 2377 2378 2379 2380 2381 2382 2383

4. Main characteristics of motion of isonitoids in the time depending

Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension on the transformation efficiency of *Agrobacterium* strains.

1. The first group of people who are not in the labor force are those who are not in the labor force because they are not in the labor force.

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

Card 4

100171-05

4: A15016856

are tabulated and plotted as shown in Fig. 1 on the basis of the  
of the data of the observed intensity of the scattered light  
according to the intensity of the incident light. The  
of the data of the observed intensity of the scattered light  
of the data of the observed intensity of the scattered light

to the scattering, the results of the  
for each basic unit of the  
are correlated with the intensity of the  
of the incident light.

100171-05  
100171-05

L 64374-65

ACCESSION NRI AT521/866

SUBMITTED: 00

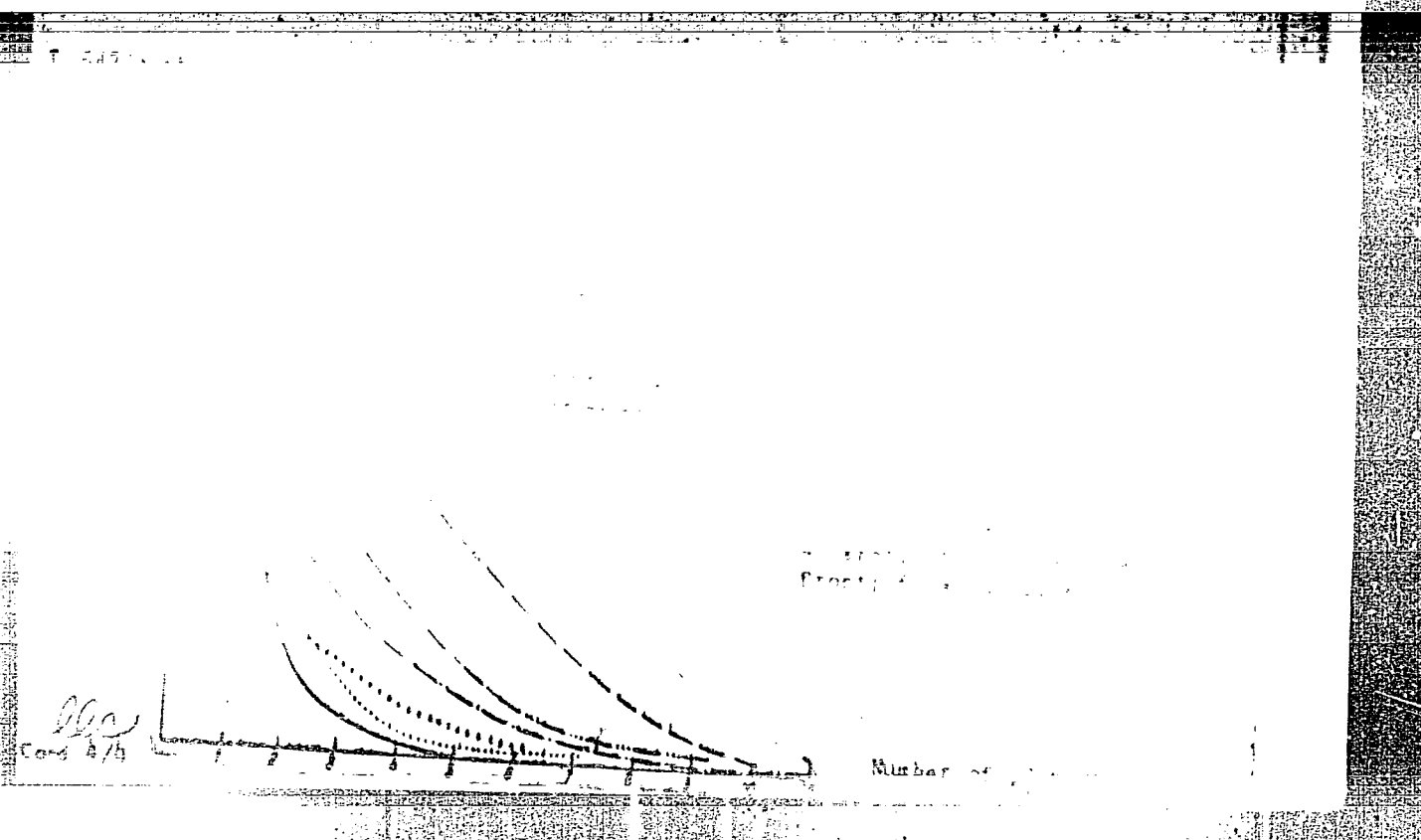
ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: 23

HC REF SCV: 001

OTHER: 000

Card 3/4





L 64550-65

ATTENTION NR: AT5016869

provide a rough guide for estimating the length of the ...  
... characteristics are ...  
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NO REF SOV: 000  
ENCL: 00  
OTHER: 000

SUB CODE: AC, ES

Card 2/2 *ell-*

L 45512-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(h)/T-2/EWP(w) IJP(c) EM

ACC NR: AT6018248

SOURCE CODE: UR/3021/64/000/259/0163/0167

AUTHORS: Burkova, M. V.; Gerasina, S. A.; Dzhordzhio, V. A.; Dzhurayev, A. D.;  
Kem, L. I.; Neushkin, A. I.; Petrosyants, M. A.; Ubaydullayeva, I.; Romanov, N. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Some statistical data on the bumps of the TU-104 aircraft<sup>11</sup>

SOURCE: Tashkent. Universitet. Nauchnyye trudy, no. 259. Fizicheskiye nauki, no. 23, 1964. Fizika atmosfery i aviatsionnaya meteorologiya (Physics of the atmosphere and aviation meteorology), 163-167

TOPIC TAGS: aircraft, wind direction, wind velocity, statistic analysis, meteorologic observation / TU-104 aircraft, IL-18 aircraft

ABSTRACT: The results of about 900 special research flights with TU-104 aircraft and a smaller number of flights with IL-18 aircraft are given. The routes were Tashkent to Novosibirsk, Tashkent to Moscow, and Tashkent to Simferopol'. Three problems are considered: the flight conditions as a function of wind velocity, of wind direction, and of the angle between the fuselage of the aircraft and the wind vector. It is found that there is no statistical confirmation for the hypothesis that there is a genetic relationship between a strong bump and zones of moderate gales. In the zones of winds with a southern component, a strong bump is observed

Card 1/2

L 45512-66

ACC NR: AT6018248

approximately five times more frequently than in winds with a northern component. The popular hypothesis that the probability of encountering a bump zone is greater in flights where the angles to the air stream are great is refuted by the data obtained. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 04, 01/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001

hs

2/2

L 45507-66 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AT6018250

SOURCE CODE: UR/3021/64/000/259/0180/0186

AUTHORS: Burkova, M. V.; Dzhordzhio, V. A.; Dzhurayev, A. D.; Neushkin, A. I.;  
Petrosyants, M. A.; Romanov, N. N.

46  
B+1

ORG: none

TITLE: A proposal for a multi-route system of aircraft flights with the use of jet streams

SOURCE: Tashkent. Universitet. Nauchnyye trudy, no. 259. Fizicheskiye nauki, no. 23, 1964. Fizika atmosfery i aviatsionnaya meteorologiya (Physics of the atmosphere and aviation meteorology), 180-186

TOPIC TAGS: jet stream, <sup>aeronautic meteorology</sup> meteorologic observation, weather map, aircraft, ~~topography~~, isobar / TU-104 aircraft

ABSTRACT: A multi-route system for aircraft flights with the use of jet streams is proposed on the basis of meteorologic observations on the Tashkent-Vnukovo route and other routes. The work was prompted by observations of the great effect of jet streams on the flying time between various points. Maps showing the synoptic situation at certain times on various routes are given as examples. The system of multi-route flights proposes the use of 5--7 standard routes for each direction, expansion of the ground radar networks, and the creation of a control system. Possible objections to the plan and flight safety in jet streams are discussed briefly. Orig. art. has: 5 maps.

Card 1/1 SUB CODE: 04, 01/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 002

BURKOVA, M.V.; DZHORDZHIO, V.A.

Critical aerosynoptic analysis of the period of June 6-9, 1959, with extremely strong jet stream over Ashkhabad. Trudy Sred.-As. nauch.-issl. gidrometeor. inst. no.20:69-85 '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

DZHORDZHIO, V.A.; CHERNYSHEVA, O.N.

Aerogynoptic conditions for the development of one occurrence of  
a thunderstorm on the Fedchenko Glacier. Trudy Sred.-az. nauch.-issl.  
gidrometeor. inst. no.20:153-157 '65.

(MIRA 18:20)

BURKOVA, M.V.; DZHORDZHIO, V.A.

Critical analysis of an intricate complex of jet streams on  
April 11, 1961, according to data of Volgograd and neighboring  
sounding stations. Trudy Sred.-As. nauch.-issl. gidrometeor. no.23:  
99-110 '65. (MIRA 19:2)

DZHOKHAIZE, D.I.; KAFIANI, K.A.; TIMOFEYEVA, M.Ya.

Matrix activity of DNA and chromatin from the embryo of  
*Misgurnus fossilis* in RNA synthesis. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR  
39 no.3:577-582 S 165. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut fiziologii AN GruzSSR, Tbilisi. Submitted  
December 1, 1964.

DZKORDZHIO, Z. V.

"An Aerological Method for Long-Term Forecasts of the Water-Bearing Capacity of the Rivers of Central Asia," Meteorologiya i Gidrologiya, Issue No. 1, 1949.

U-1442, 28 Aug 51

DZHORDZHIO, Z.V., kotsent, kandidat fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk.

Possibility of long-range water-supply forecasting of Central Asiatic rivers based on solar activity. Biul.SAGU no.29:43-49 '49.

(Soviet Central Asia--Rivers) (Sunspots)

(MLRA 9:5)

DZ HORDZ IO, Z.V.

DZHORDZ IO, Z.V.

Mean low level of rivers in Central Asia. Trudy Tashk.geofiz.obser.  
no.10:112-128 '54. (MLRA 8:11)  
(Soviet Central Asia--Stream measurements)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geografiya, 1957, Nr 6,  
p 79 (USSR) 14-57-6-12265

AUTHOR: Dzhordzhio, Z. V.

TITLE: A. I. Voyeykov and the Central Asian Rivers (A. I. Voyeykov o rekakh Sredeny Azii)

PERIODICAL: Izv. Uzbekist. fil. geogr. o-va SSSR, 1955, Vol 1,  
pp 27-37

ABSTRACT: The author of this study considers A. I. Voyeykov to be the foremost Central Asian hydrologist; he compares Voyeykov's views with those expressed by the later hydrologists. He offers a short historical review of the ways in which opinions on basic hydrological questions have altered. He points out the fact that Central Asian hydrologists have failed to pay sufficient attention to Voyeykov's work; as a result, many of his ideas are merely being rediscovered. Voyeykov classified the Amu-Darya and the Syr-Darya as rivers receiving the main part of their water from melting mountain snow.

Card 1/3

A. I. Voyeykov (Cont.)

14-57-6-12265

Glacial water is of a secondary importance. Subsequent calculations for the rivers which had been traditionally regarded as "glacial" (the Isfara, Sokh, Matcha, and Malaya, and Almatinka), have shown that the amount of glacial runoff does not exceed 35 percent of yearly supply nor 50 percent from July to September, when glacier melting is at its greatest. Voyeykov's classification which divided Central Asian rivers into three types, --glacial, snow, and mixed-- pointed out the relation of the water cycle in a given basin and watershed height to the type of the river water supply. The author of the study himself studied certain rivers and found support for Voyeykov's view that greatest flooding coincides with the air temperature rise to above 0° and with the seasonal melting of the snow which covers the glaciers. Voyeykov considered it essential to study mountain snow and glaciers, because they can serve as indicators of periods during which precipitation accumulation and discharge are active in the whole basin. Having established the primary importance of snow cover to the river flow, Voyeykov arrived at the conclusion that this factor

Card 2/3

DZHONDZHIO, Z.V.; KOZIK, Ye.M., dots, otv. red.

[Long-range discharge forecasts for the rivers of Central Asia]  
Opyt dolgosrochnykh prognozov stoka rek Srednei Azii. Tashkent,  
Izd-vo SAGU, 1957. 201 p. (Tashkent. Universitet. Trudy  
Sredneaziatskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta, no.107)  
(MIRA 12:1)

(Soviet Central Asia--Rivers)

D ZHOK D ZHIO, Z.V.  
DZHORDZHIO, Z.V.

Data on snow surveying in Central Asia. Trudy Tashk.geofiz.  
obser. no.15:44-57 '57. (MIRA 10:11)  
(Soviet Central Asia--Snow)

BUGAYEV, V.A., prof.; DZHORDZHION, V.A., prof.

Sergei Petrovich Khromov; 1904 - ; on his 60th birthday.  
Meteor. i gidrol. no. 8:55-57 Ag '64 (MIRA 17:8)

ACC NR: AR6033778

EWI(1)/EWI(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG/GG

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/007/D071/D071

AUTHOR: Dzhordzhishvili, L. I.; Kalaberishvili, T. L.; Politov, N. O.;  
Sobolevskaya, S. V.

TITLE: Electronic paramagnetic resonance and the absorption of lithium  
fluoride in crystals irradiated by neutrons

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 7D566

REF SOURCE: Sb. Elektron. i ion. protsessy v tverd. telakh. No 2.  
 Tbilisi, Metsniyereba, 1965, 19-26

TOPIC TAGS: resonance, paramagnetic resonance, electronic paramagnetic  
 resonance, lithium fluoride crystal, lithium fluoride, optical absorp-  
 tion, absorption coefficient, crystal, monocrystal, absorption line,  
 magnetic field, dislocation, vacancy

ABSTRACT: An investigation was made of the electron paramagnetic reso-  
 nance (EPR) and optical absorption of natural lithium fluoride (LiF)  
 monocrystals irradiated by a neutron flux of  $1.9 \cdot 10^{15}$ — $2.9 \cdot 10^{16}$   
 neutron/cm<sup>2</sup> at 300 and 77K. This involved a determination of the EPR  
 absorption line width  $\Delta H$  as a function of the angle between the magnetic  
 field and the axis [111], and of the annealing time and temperature.  
 Complex curves of the dosage dependence of  $\Delta H$  and the coefficient of

Card 1/2

L 08315-67

ACC NR: AR6033778

optical absorption were found to agree in slope with the maximum occurring at  $15 \cdot 10^{15}$  neutron/cm<sup>2</sup>. The maximum is due to the dissolution of dislocations accompanied by an injection of vacancies into the crystal and the capture of electrons by injected anion vacancies. The observed EPR spectrum consists of two superimposed lines: a wide line determined by F-centers distributed evenly within the crystal, and a narrow one with the concentration of F-centers near the dislocations. Thus, the width of the total EPR spectrum depends on the concentration of F-centers and on the density of dislocations. In irradiating samples with doses of  $5 \cdot 10^{18}$ — $7.5 \cdot 10^{18}$  neutron/cm<sup>2</sup>, the spectrum of F-centers disappears and a signal appears from the conductivity electrons ( $\Delta H \sim 5$  erg) of metallic lithium, which is explained by the coagulation of a colloidal metal formed in the lattice. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 20

Card 2/2 nst

*DZHOROBYAN, G.A.*

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products  
and Their Application

I-32

Food industry

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 32959

Author : Gerzhoy A.P., Dzhorogyan G.A.

Inst : All-Union Scientific Research Institute of  
Grain and Products of Grain Processing

Title : Experimental Drying of Newly Harvested Grain  
in the Novosibirsk Oblast'.

Orig Pub: Soobshch. 1 ref. Vses. n.-i. in-ta zerna i  
produktov yego pererabotki, 1954, No 1, 3-6

Abstract: On drying of wheat having a moisture content  
above 20% and normal gluten (G), under single-  
-stage conditions (temperature of gaseous mix-

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USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products  
and Their Application

I-32

Food industry

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 32959

ture 120°) and under two-stage conditions (temperature 110-130°) the quality of G was not lowered; amount of crude G was decreased on the average by 2%; on increase of the temperature to 130-140° the quality of G was lowered and at the same time the amount of G was sharply decreased. With a moisture content of the wheat below 20%, under conditions of two-stage treatment (90-110° and 90-140°) the quality of G was not lowered and its amount was decreased on the average by 1 and 2.5%. Specific elasticity of G was decreased, in all cases, as a result of the drying. Determinations of the break-baking properties of the flour made from the grain,

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USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products  
and Their Application

I-32

Food industry

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 32959

before and after drying, have shown that on drying of grain containing more than 20% moisture a single-stage drying should be used with the temperature of the gaseous mixture not over 120°, or a two-stage process, with temperatures of 110-130°; and heating of the grain to 45-50°. On drying of seed grain, under two-stage conditions (70-90°) and a lowering of the moisture content by 7% in a single pass, the germination power and development of seedlings were not impaired.

Card 3/3

DZHOROQYAN, G., inzhener

From barn to grain dryer. Tekh.mol. 23 no.8:8-9 Ag'55.  
(Grain--Drying) (MLRA 8:11)